TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of January A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of Mach, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of Jan., 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon the 11th of March, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, March 18, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson	vs Wm. Foster's Ex'rs
Huntingdon county	vs Andrew Robison's Exrs
Dumas	vs James Porter
Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs	vs A. P. Wilson et al
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair et al
Thos Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
George McIlvain	vs Thomas Wilson
Davis Grow's Adm'r	vs Aboudago Stevens
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn's Rail Road Co
Asa Corbin	vs John Dougherty et al
N. C. Decker	vs Boat & Buckingham

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orlady	vs Goble's Exrs
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage
Same	vs Same
John M. Walter	vs David Varner
Union Trans. Co.	vs Penn & Ohio Trans. Co
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder
Samuel Caldwell	vs Michael J. Martin
John Dougherty	vs Taylor, Wilson & Pettriken
Weiller, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Coufs
George Couch	vs The Insurance Co
Matthew Truman for use	vs Robert Hare Powel
Peter Long & wife	vs Daniel Roberts' Admr
Joico & Baugher	vs James Bricker
Mary E. Trout	vs Martin Flenner et al
Matson Walker	vs Andrew Walker
L. & S. Heathl	vs John Jamison
Ettinger & Theedman	vs Hayes & Seods
Barcroft, Beaver & Co	vs Joshua R. Cox's Adm'r
Isaac M. Ashton	vs Same
Same	vs Same

M. F. CAMPBELL, Pro'y.
March 18, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, to wit:

1. John R. Hunter and George P. Wakefield, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Thomas Weston and Martin Weston, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Weston, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
3. Samuel McVitty, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jas. Ramsey, Esq., late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
4. Benedict Stevens, Executor of the last will, &c., of Benedict Stevens, Sr., late of Springfield township, dec'd.
5. George C. Buck r and Samuel Work, Executors of the last will, &c., of Joseph Work, late of Porter twp., dec'd.
6. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Anna Mary Borst, a minor child of Jacob Borst, late of West twp., dec'd.
7. Thomas L. Orbison, Administrator of David Burket, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
8. Peter Swoope, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Peter Swoope, Sr., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. George Hallman, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd.
10. Peter Stryker, Administrator of the estate of John Stryker, late of West township, dec'd.
11. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady township, dec'd.
12. John Wareham Mattern and Susan Mattern, (now Susan Wills,) Administrators of the estate of Jacob S. Mattern, late of Franklin township, deceased.
13. Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of the estate of Alex. McKibben, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
14. John B. Given, Executor of the last will, &c., of John Shultz, late of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.
Register's Office, Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, 1857.

Brice Blair, farmer, Dublin.
Michael Baker, carpenter, Porter.
Alexander S. Baggs, farmer, Tell.
Philip Crouse, tailor, Cassville.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
John M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William L. Couch, farmer, Barree.
David Enyeart, farmer, Walker.
John Foster, farmer, Shirley.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Robert F. Haslett, Innkeeper, Morris.
Geo. W. Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Johnston, farmer, Jackson.
John Lee, miller, Walker.
Thomas Osborn, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
John F. Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker.
Wm. Stapleton, farmer, Tod.
David Swoope, jr., carpenter, Clay.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Union.
William Walker, carpenter, Porter.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Alexander Appleby, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John C. Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Curfman, farmer, Tod.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cass.
John Duffey, mason, Springfield.
Gideon Elias, surveyor, Tod.
Martin Flenner, wagonmaker, Walker.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Jonathan Frazier, tanner, Jackson.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
James Goodman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Hiram Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Austin Green, mechanic, Cassville.
John Griffith, farmer, Tod.
John Hewit, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Hamer, jr., farmer, West.
Samuel Harvey, farmer, Shirley.
Solomon Houck, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
Abraham McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
William Morgan, farmer, Shirley.
William C. McCauley, tanner, Brady.
Asa Price, farmer, Cromwell.
John S. Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Charles Rhinehart, farmer, Clay.
John Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
Philip Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
Peter Shaver of Samuel, clerk, Shirley.
Peter Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jacob Snyder, tailor, Huntingdon.
William Simes, clerk, Franklin.
Thomas Weston, Esq., J. P., Warriorsmark.
Thomas Wilson, J. P., Barree.
F. B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Armstrong Willoughby, tailor, Huntingdon,
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Thomas Whittaker, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Walters, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wall, merchant, Penn.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin.
John Rung, gentleman, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Cramer, farmer, Tell.
James Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
John Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
John Eberly, farmer, West.
Martin Fleming, farmer, Brady.
David H. Foster, merchant, Hopewell.
John Gaghagan, carpenter, Porter.
Joshua Green, farmer, Barree.
John Grafius, laborer, West.
Caleb Greenland, farmer, Cass.
George Hight, farmer, Tod.
John Hewel, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Knode, farmer, West.
Hugh King, farmer, Shirley.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
John P. Murphy, shoemaker, West.
George Myerly, farmer, Springfield.
Franklin B. Neely, farmer, Dublin.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Henry F. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Christian Peightal, tailor, Barree.
Jacob Spanogle, farmer, Shirley.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
Valentine Smittle, farmer, Tell.
James Stevens, farmer, Clay.
William P. Taylor, carpenter, Clay.
John Weston, farmer, Union.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Richard Wills, cabinet-maker, Warriorsmark.
Michael Ware, farmer, West.
Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.
She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.
She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.
Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. Goodrich, author of several works of History, Peter Parley's Tales, &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides.....$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt.....8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge.....7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides.....10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge.....6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER, Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.
☞ Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

WANTED.—A partner in the Tavern business, in the centre of the Broad Top Coal mines, at a stand now doing a good business. Any one who wishes to go into that line of business, will find it an excellent chance rarely to be met with. Address by letter to B. at this office, when every information required shall be given. February 25, 1857.

A CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it may Concern: The undersigned are making preparations to open a Normal School in Huntingdon County; and we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.
ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame, nearly new. For further information enquire of A. J. WHITE.
February 11, 1857.

NEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1857.

FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
BRITISH & FRENCH CHINTZES,
LAWN & LAWN ROBES,
SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions,
Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.
Gentlemen's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Clothing.
Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.
Wholesale buyers are invited to give us an early call.
BYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.
☞ Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.
March 4, 1857-3m.

SAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILLWRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Proprietor of Johnson's highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.
Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.
Shop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.
Cocaloo Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smutt Machines, Patent Mill Bush, *Portable Mills*, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire,
SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.
JAMES MURPHY,
Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.* Administrator.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 25, 1857. NO. 40.

Select Poetry.

From the National Emporium.

I LOVE HIM STILL.

BY ROSE.

Softly are the shadows flitting,
Through the open cottage door,
Weaving a bright chain of beauty,
As they dance across the floor.
Mellow moonbeams fall around me,
Whispering vine-leaves murmur love,
Golden stars are gently smiling
On the scene, from realms above.

Zephyrs laden with sweet music,
Float around on balmy wings,
And a fount of crystal water,
Softly to the bright moon sings;
But my heart is sad and lonely,
For its spirit mate has flown;
Hopes, that once I fondly cherished,
In a gloomy cloud are thrown.

Startled once I heard each footstep,
Hoping all in vain 'twas He;
But I learned to watch no longer,
For I knew that he was free;
Free, from every chain that bound him,
To my trusting, loving heart;
Rouse I, all my pride and firmness,
Bidding all the dreams depart.

And my heart has ceased to flutter,
When his name I sometimes hear,
And no more will I in sadness,
Shed for him a bitter tear.
But though conquered each emotion,
Which the heart can cease at will;
Though my lips no more may tell him,
In my heart I love him still.

Interesting Miscellany.

FROM NEW GRANADA.

Dangers of the Coast—A thrilling Ride in a Canoe—Eight days and Nights in a Storm—Eating Snails—Singular delusion—The Surf and its Dangers—A Beautiful Sunrise—The Enchanted Mountain—The Country, its inhabitants, Agriculture, &c., &c.

We are permitted to make the following interesting extract from a private letter from Dr. Wm. Grafius, who went out as physician to the New Granada Mineral Land Company, from Huntingdon county. Much of it will be found of thrilling interest.

COCUYAS DE VERAGUA,
New Granada, Febuary 14, 1857,

You ask what I do out here? Who lives here? What kind of a region it is? How I came to be tumbled into the sea? How I escaped drowning? &c. To answer fully all these questions would take almost a book.—Part of our voyage had to be accomplished in a canoe, made from the trunk of a tree.—This contained seven persons, besides baggage and other loading.

The top of the boat was but about six inches from the water when we were ready to start. When our sails were set and she leaned fairly to the breeze, the one side was not more than three or four inches from the water. Of course, even in a quiet sea the waves would easily dash into the boat.—Judge then, how it was in a storm on a coast celebrated for its dangers, and the month (July) called here the hurricane month.—The distance we had to make was only about seventy-five miles, and under ordinary circumstances, can be accomplished in two days; we were eight days and nights on the way. I cannot give you any detail of the passage. Our provisions consisted, on the start, of navy bread and half putrid salt meat. The bread had been wet, and was covered with mould. We had but two days' supply of this. Rain fell all the time day and night.

Sometimes we beat about, baffled by head winds and opposing currents, all day and all night. Sometimes, when the night threatened to be unusually stormy, and we were thoroughly exhausted by labor, hunger and loss of sleep, we would make for the land. The breakers all along this coast (there is no such thing as a bay here) rush on shore with frightful violence. There was little choice between the dangers of the open sea and those attending an attempt to land, and afterward get out through the surf again to pursue our journey.

In one of these attempts to land, (and it was "neck or nothing" either way,) the waves dashed over our little boat as if she had been a feather, sinking and upsetting her. A mishap of this kind, attended with imminent danger, calls out all the energy and manliness that exists in the character of any one. It tries his mettle thoroughly. All that can be done is to seize the boat, if possible, and cling to it for life. The breakers will tumble you on shore. If you happen to have wind in you, good; if not probably just *as* good. This time it threw us all safely on the beach. We hauled our boat out of the reach of the waves, gathered up our goods and chattles, and sat down to ruminate. It was pouring down rain all the while, but that, we had learned long before, was a small matter. After taking our bearings and distances, we found ourselves in about the following latitude and longitude: Shelter the deserted hut (four upright poles and a palm-leaf roof) of some Indian fisher; clothes, all wet; food, none; hunger, terrible; exhaustion, extreme; spirits, of some, rather desponding—mine pretty fair; health, good; *terra firma*, woods impenetrable to the sight—a dense mass of trees and undergrowth, such as only can be seen in the tropics, extending to the very edge of the water. Not a very pleasant position that, was it? That night and the following morning we fed on snails gathered from the rocks.

We got on safely, and worked alternately with sail and oar all day, without making much headway. As night approached, it threatened to be a stormy one, but we determined to brave it. That was the night of my life which I shall longest remember.—Ye gods! how the wind blew, and how the raid descended—and how the waves rolled! The air was black as Tartarus, but the sea, boiling like a cauldron, sparkled with phosphorescent glow. We alternated between Scylla and Charybodis. Should we get out of sight of land without a compass, we were lost. Should we run among the breakers, it would be certain death. We tacked alternately land and seaward, at chance, and at every tack were in extreme danger of upsetting. Our little canoe flew like the wind, and as she struck each wave, it broke over her bows and sides, so that one of us had to bail constantly. Through all that night, half overcome by sleep, but not asleep, I had a singular delusion, which I could not remove by any effort of reason. It seemed to me that to the right of the canoe, just behind the sail, stood a farm-house, a few feet distant from a post-and-rail fence, (they were split oak rails,) which ran along the sea in the direction we were going, and not far from the boat. The delusion gave me a feeling of security, as I thought, in case of accident, I could easily swim to the fence, and get into the house.

As morning approached the wind became more violent and irregular, and the waves rolled higher and higher. Our native sailors, four in number, were now helpless—one had the fever, and the others crouched in the bottom of the canoe, a set of shivering and frightened wretches. The captain was so sick, also, that I really thought he was going to die. The other person, an employee of the company, and myself were left alone.—In this state of affairs, just as the day began to break, a more violent storm than any previous one arose. Fortunately, my companion was a young man of much courage and coolness, and knew how to run the boat. He took the rudder and I took the bailing instrument; we "let her went" fast as the winds of heaven could drive her. Each wave we met, I thought would be our last, but our gallant little canoe breasted them nobly. As they approached, she would spring to meet them, and raising her bow, would leap up their sides and plunge through their crests, covered with foam, down into the abyss below. At times, the water would break over her bow, and pour over her sides in fearful quantities. The rain all the time poured down as it only can in this country, and ran from the sail into the boat like water from the roof of a house. For three long hours I bailed without intermission, as a man will bail when life depends on his efforts; once the water gained on me so fast, I felt half inclined to give it up us a hopeless job; I did not feel like bailing out the *whole* sea.

When the storm cleared away we found we had made many miles headway, and were still in sight of land. That night, after a day of toil at the oars, we ran on the beach at the hut of an Indian. We were in a half-famished condition, and could scarcely wait till our chickens ($1 50 per pair) and corn were half boiled. Then we had a feast in quantity, at least, and to us in quality, that would make the most hardened epicurean sinner stare. After gorging ourselves we stretched our limbs on the ground and slept till midnight, when finding the wind fair, we seized the opportunity and were off.

To arise from a comfortable sleep, after having been deprived of it for many hours, to undergo the risk of running out to sea through the breakers by night, required no small effort of the will. However, as in many other things attended with danger, the accompanying excitement made it positively attractive. The *modus operandi* of "putting out" is this; after drawing the canoe down the beach she is pushed into the water deep enough to float her when loaded. To hold her while this operation was going on required four persons—two at the bow and two at the stern. As the breakers would strike her it required all our strength to keep our feet and prevent the boat from turning with the wave and upsetting. After the loading was finished, we arrayed ourselves along each side, and waited until some wave less than the others would roll in—then for one grand rush as far as we could wade—a leap into the boat—seize a paddle, and work as if Old Nick was after us! If we were so fortunate as to hit the right time, and meet the waves before they would "break," all would be right; if we had been too late the waves would roll over the boat, sinking and upsetting her, and plunging us into the sea.

To convince you that I have not exaggerated the danger of navigating this coast, I will mention that, three months ago, when our canoe started for Aspinwall, it upset and the whole party in it made a most narrow escape. Two months ago, one man, a member of the staff, was drowned, and three others saved their lives by clinging to the bottom of the boat until they were picked up by a schooner. One month ago, the boat upset, containing the mail, (with your letter,) and the captain got on shore with about as much water as wind in him. The mail was in a safe place, and was thrown ashore with the boat, well soaked, of course. All the provisions which the boat contained were lost, and in consequence we are now on very short allowance—fat salt pork and navy bread, and enough of that to last not more than two weeks. We are expecting a schooner with provisions from the States. I pray for its hasty advent.

After a delightful sail, just at daybreak, we arrived off the mouth of the Bejuco river, the termination of our journey by water, and as we sailed in, we beheld the most gorgeous sunrise it has ever been my fortune to look upon. It arose over a mountain called Chuca, or the enchanted, because it seems to disappear as you approach, and is rarely visible. Dr. Merritt, who has lived here five years, has seen it but once or twice. On this occasion, the atmosphere was transparent to such an extraordinary degree, that we could see its lofty summits, its craggy sides, and frightful chasms as distinctly as if we had been but a mile from its base. By the way, there are some singular traditions, quite romantic in their character, and tinged with the terrible and tragic, which affirm the presence of quantities of gold there which seem rather fabulous. There is no doubt about the fact that it has not been visited by any mortal for several generations—not since shortly after the conquest by the Spaniards, who would have faced the devil in search for gold. The Indians hold it in dread, and fear the spirit which resides on it. It is not more than fifteen or twenty miles from this place. Dr. Merritt has been talking of making an attempt to reach it. If he tries, I am in for one of the party. It would require not less than three weeks. This will give you an idea of the extraordinary difficulty of traveling, from the ruggedness of the country and density of the undergrowth, all tangled and interlaced with vines.

Cocuyas you will not find marked on the map. Once, it was an important Spanish town and quite large, as is still indicated by the foundations of dwellings scattered around. Now it is an insignificant Indian village, inhabited only by those who depend on the precarious occupation of gold-washing for a living. Look on the map of Central America, and you will see the province of Veraguas, in northern New Granada. Look for Aspinwall, and westward for Chiriqui Cayoon, near the boundary of Costa Rica and Veraguas.—About half way between these is the river Bojuca. From that point, directly southward, and in the narrowest part of the narrow Isthmus, and a comparatively short journey, so far as mere distance is concerned, to mountains from whose summit, it is said, both oceans may be seen and their roar almost heard, reposes the village of Cocuyas, at an elevation of five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Just at the base of Cocuyas hill, commences a row of conical mountains, elevating their heads to a height of some two thousand feet; one of these, whose sides are inclined, at one angle, to not less than forty-five degrees, I spent a day in climbing up to the very top. The surface was not more than twenty feet in diameter. The highest I have yet to climb.

As to the character of the country, it presents most interesting geographical features, which render it quite peculiar as a gold-mining region. The details of this, and the *modus operandi*, of gold-mining, I must reserve for a future letter.

As to the country itself, it is in a state of *purus naturalibus*, so much so, that I think if you were perched on the summit of the highest mountain, on the clearest sunny day, and had the eye of an eagle, you would scarcely be able to perceive, on the whole Atlantic slope of the Cordilleras of the Andes, a sign that human life existed on it. It is a "wilden primeval." Trees of the most gigantic size (I have seen them fifteen feet in diameter, and extending more than one hundred feet into the air,) furnish support to innumerable varieties of vines, clambering to their very tops and extending to all their branches, each bearing its own peculiar hue and form and size of leaf. Mingled with all these are endless numbers of air plants and parasites, which drop down their roots to the earth, long, flexible, and cord-like, and straight as an arrow, or twisted into spiral folds like huge serpents. All around presents such a profusion of vegetable life, as to astound one who has been accustomed to northern forests.

I do not mean to assert that there are no inhabitants in all this wilderness; here and there is an Indian village, the abode of gold-washers, and those who act as their *leeches*, to relieve them of their gold, and supply them with necessaries. Now and then you may meet with a yuca plantation or plantain-patch, and a few along the sea coast or road-sides, which make pretensions to something more than this; but these all amount to nothing, and are no evidence of cultivation, they are only different phases of nature itself. The soil possesses extraordinary fertility, and, if intelligently cultivated would richly repay labor. Yucas, yams, plantains, bananas, chocolate, coffee, corn, beans, rice, oranges, pine-apples, and the whole list of tropical productions, grow with great rapidity. But, a gold-bearing country, you know, is seldom an agricultural one. Besides, the natives are too indolent to work unless compelled to. The consequence of all this is, that the Atlantic slope of all this part of the Isthmus does not produce enough to support even its scanty population. The Company has to depend upon receiving provisions from the States.—The natives depend upon provisions carried on the backs of men from the Pacific slope, called savannas, over the Andes. This is a journey of from one and a half to two days, and over roads that a mule could not travel—a mere path through the woods—scarcely perceptible, except to the practised eye of a native. During much of the rainy season this road is impassable, on account of the violence of the mountain torrents. The people here, then, get pretty well starved out.—We are pretty much in the same fix now, ourselves. The savannas of the other side are rich, alluvial plains, much like Western prairies, extending from the base of the Andes to the Pacific ocean. There are many native towns in it, but, judging from the specimens who come over here, both male and female, they are a more indolent and miserable race than those on this side. I forgot to say, that this side of the Isthmus consists of conical mountains, gradually descending in height until they become steep, egg-shaped hills, extending to the shore of the Caribbean. Between these hills there is a perfect network of streams, which, at times, become furious torrents, rushing over rocky precipices of frightful depth. Much of the scenery is therefore wild to sublimity. But I must defer further particulars until the next mail.

☞ A friend has furnished us with the following copy of a sign over the door of a respectable looking house near Chichester, England: "Here Lifs 1 oo Quers A Goos." Any joker that can translate the above at one reading, can take our hat. The following is the translation: "Here lives one who cures agues."

☞ A wag, upon visiting a museum, was shown some dwarfs and other specimens of mortality, all preserved in alcohol. "Well," said he, "I never thought the dead could be in such spirits."

☞ Sincerity does not consist in speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be censurable and falsehood inexcusable.

Respect Old Age.

There, give him all the path. Tread slowly and reverently in his presence. Hush that rude laughter; check that idle jest. See you not upon his temples the snow of many winters? See you not the sunken eye, the bowed form, the thin hand upon whose surface the blue veins stand out like cords. Gone are the beauty and strength of manhood; and in that faded eye but little light is left, save that of love and kindness. That voice has lost its music, save the soft undertone of affection.

Sit down young friend, and hear that story of the olden time; and if, in looking backwards into the mists of the past, he sometimes forgets,—sometimes confounds dates and incidents, or tells the same old tale for the twentieth time, think over what a vast, vast field his memory wanders: Think, over what a checkered web of events, thought takes her beaten track, down into the depth of years. Oh, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments, the anxieties, and wrongs, and sufferings he rouses from their dreamy beds, as he "fights life's battles over again."

"And scenes long lost, of joy and pain,
Come wildering o'er his aged brain."

Standing upon the boundary line between life and the untried future, his feet would fain turn backwards into the paths of the past. One moment he longs for rest—the next come back the mocking memories of departed joys. The thorns have dropped silently away amidst the leaves of the roses he gathered in childhood and youth—their beauty and fragrance alone remain.

O, you in whose bounding veins young life yet lingers, and you in the full beauty and vigor of manhood, respect the aged! Speak gently, hush the rude laugh, check the idle jest, listen to the wisdom which is the voice of experience. Cheer him with kindly words; encircle him with your strong arm and lead him as he descends the down hill of life, the shadows deepening into night—the white hairs upon his temple already drifting in the cool breeze which comes up from the valley of death.

Honor the aged that he may leave you his blessing on the threshold of the unknown land. Honor him, and God will raise up for you friends to remove the thorns from the last league of your own life-journey; for the sake of the weary one of long ago, whonever wept for your ingratitude; whose bowed form never struggled with a weight of care or grief which you might have carried, while you walked carelessly along, intent upon your own ease and pleasure.

Honor the Aged for His sake who was *old* before he was—whose life is from everlasting to everlasting.

Honor him that feeble walketh
With his staff the white-haired sage,
God will curse the wretch that mocketh
Hoary hairs with *slighted age*.

Profanity.

Profanity in a child is a terrible thing. We encountered a lad some six or eight years old on the street the other day, who was swearing terribly at a companion; no one in "the army in Flanders" ever indulged in fouler profanity than this mere child. Where he had learned to profane the name of the Deity we know not; but if he has parents—a mother who loves him, a father who cherishes great hopes for the future—we pity them. Their boy can never be else than a curse and a shame so long as his lips utter blasphemies. The swearer, however proud or elegant he may be—however elevated his social position—has nothing of the true gentleman in his nature, and the halo of Divinity will never consecrate his achievements.

Let no boy indulge in profanity, in the hope to acquire an appearance of manliness—for the good and true will regard him as a blot on God's beautiful earth, and will shun him as a pestilence. Wherever he may walk, the flowers will wither under his tread, and his memory will be in the hearts of men a bitter thing forever.

What is Dirt.

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students:

Don't be afraid of a little dirt, gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that "dirty grease spot" upon your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. "That is not a very odorous *pile of dirt*" you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and 'tis no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worth your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will separate into very clean elements.

Dirt makes corn; corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you were kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt—particularly if she whitened her skin with chalk or fullers' earth. There is no telling, gentlemen, what is dirt. Though I may say rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl powder, I think, is made of bismuth—nothing but dirt.

Affecting Story.

Thrilling accounts are given in the Marysville, (California,) papers, of the chase of two *lawyers*, by an enraged third party, (the *parient*,) who, as we take up the story, was following them across the Yuba river:

Augustus saw the fury depicted in the old man's face, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, made a dead halt in the road and concluded to surrender. Maria was frantic. Leaping suddenly from her horse, and walking around through mud three feet deep, she gathered her husband by the legs and dragged *him* to the ground. Then grasping him tightly around the neck, she shouted to her father, who was now in speaking distance—

"You shan't part us. Right here up to our knees in mud, we will love and die together!"

The old man started back in amazement.

"Yes," muttered the half used up Augustus; "we'll die right here in the mud."

"But, Maria—my child," groaned the old man, "are you not my daughter *still*?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and I'm his wife too!"

"And are you married?"

"We are," exclaimed both.

The old man looked daggers for a moment, closely scrutinised the couple as they clung to each other in the mud, and, turning his horse's head toward the city, he started off, saying:

"That's all I wanted to know. You can now get out of the mud and come home!"

☞ There is a woman's "dress reform" convention in session at Cannenstota, New York, one object of which is stated to be to "*put down* low necked dresses." Many folks think them too low now.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

The Investigation Again.

The poor, contemptible old sneak, Brewster of the *Journal*, appears over his name in his last paper, proposing "that affidavits of witnesses taken before an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, by either party, after eight days' notice, shall be read as evidence before the Committee—also, that letters from the Post Office Department at Washington, may be read as evidence of the construction of laws relating to Post Office matters." On Thursday, one of the gentlemen we named for the Committee, waited upon the crazy old quack doctor, with our acceptance of his proposition—when the old thing backed down and refused to go into an investigation of the charges he had made against us,—charges he called his God to witness, as the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—What can an honest community think of such a man? What can those of his party he has deceived into the belief that his charges were true, think of his cowardly conduct? Just two months ago, he accepted our proposition to investigate all the charges he had made and might make against us as Postmaster—now he declines, *because* he knows that he must fail to sustain his charges, even before a Committee, a majority of whom would be of his own political party. The poor, sneaking, cowardly wretch!—is it at all surprising that his own party are ashamed of his conduct, and despise him?

Book Notices.

A MOST EXCELLENT BOOK.—We have noticed in most of our exchanges, favorable mention of a very excellent Book now upon our table. It is Bishop McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity, in one neat volume, of over four hundred pages, and selling for *only* fifty cents. This work is strongly recommended by the Clergy, including those of our town. The agent for the sale of this work will remain in town but a few days.

Blackwood's Magazine for February is received: Contents "The War in Asia."—"Scenes of Clerical life." "Ticket of leave. A letter to Ireneus." The "Athelings; or The Three Gifts,—Part IX." "From Pera to Bucharest." Letters from a Light-house—No. 1. "Lord St. Leonards." Address Leonard Scott, & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

The New York Teacher for March, is received. It is a good Journal for that department of Mental Culture. Address J. Cruikshank, Publisher, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.

☞ We invite the attention of the public, to the advertisement of Messrs. LEAS & HARSH, Bankers and Land Agents, at Des Moines, Iowa, and at Leavenworth City, Kansas.—These gentlemen are highly recommended, and we believe they are fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

HARDWARE.—Messrs. JAMES A. BROWN & Co., have just received a new and large assortment of Hardware, &c., from the City, and are now prepared to sell Wholesale and Retail, at City prices. Go in and examine their stock, and you will be repaid for the visit, by a sight of the newest and best inventions of the day. These gentlemen are accommodating in their business transactions, and are, in every respect, highly deserving of the patronage of the public.

JACKSON'S HOTEL.—We understand that W. B. ZEIGLER has again leased this popular Hotel. Visitors and travellers will find Sheriff Zeigler a clever fellow, and his accommodations of the first class.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The following are the appointments made by the Baltimore Conference, which has just terminated its annual session, for this district.—It is a subject of mutual congratulation for our citizens generally that the Rev. D. SHOAFF has been continued as Pastor of the Huntingdon congregation:

Bellefonte District.—C. B. Tippett, P. E.—Bellefonte, John Guyer; Bellefonte Circuit, A. Brittain, Jas. Hunter; Penns Valley, A. M. Barnitz, S. M. Hartsock; Huntingdon, David Shoaff; Manor Hill, Geo. Guyer, James T. Wilson; Warriorsmark, J. W. Haughawout, John A. Dixon; Bald Eagle, J. T. Stansbury, R. A. Bathurst, sup.; New Washington, Chas. Cleaver, one to be supplied; Clearfield and Curwensville, Thomas Barnhart; Clearfield Circuit, E. W. Kirby; West Branch, R. Kelley, one to be supplied; Lock Haven, W. Downs; North Lock Haven, A. Hartman, one to be supplied; Great Island, J. A. Melick; Jersey Shore, John Moorhead; Pine Creek and Liberty, Robert Beers, Daniel Shaffer; Sinnamahoning, B. P. King; Portage, Asbury R. Reiley; Ridgway, to be supplied.

CONUNDRUM.—Our Harrisburg correspondent communicates the following:—"Why should a certain member of the State Senate be divorced from his wife? *Ans.*—Because he is Killinger, (*killing her.*)

☞ Gen. GEARY, Governor of Kansas, has resigned. No appointment to fill the vacancy has as yet been made.

☞ Ex-Governor John Bigler, of California, has been appointed Minister to Chili.

The New Apportionment Bill.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The following is the apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, recommended by the majority of the committee appointed by the Senate, as reported this morning.

APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia city, 4; Chester and Delaware, 1; Montgomery, 1; Lehigh and Northampton, 1; Schuylkill, 1; Berks, 1; Lancaster and Lebanon, 2; Dauphin and Cumberland, 1; York, 1; Adams and Franklin, 2; Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Huntingdon, 1; Somerset, Fayette and Green, 1; Washington and Beaver, 1; Allegheny, 2; Indiana and Westmoreland, 1; Lawrence, Butler and Venango, 1; Crawford and Mercer, 1; Erie, Warren and McKean, 1; Armstrong, Clarion and Forrest, 1; Jefferson, Elk, Clearfield and Cambria, 1; Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Centre, 1; Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union, 1; Northumberland, Montour and Columbia, 1; Bradford, Sullivan and Lycoming, 1; Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne, 1; Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, 2—total 33.

Representative Districts—First Ward, Philadelphia City, 1; Second Ward, 1; Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, 2; Sixth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, 2; Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, 3; Eleventh, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, 2; Fourteenth Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards, 2; Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, 1; Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards, 1; Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards, 1; Delaware county, 1; Chester county, 3; Montgomery, 1; Bucks, 2; Northampton, 2; Carson and Lehigh, 2; Berks, 3; Schuylkill, 3; Lebanon, 1; Lancaster, 5; York, 2; Dauphin and Perry, 2; Cumberland, 1; Adams, 1; Franklin and Fulton, 2; Huntingdon, 1; Bedford and Blair, 2; Somerset and Fayette, 2; Green, 1; Washington, 2; Allegheny, 5; Westmoreland, 2; Armstrong, 1; Butler, 2; Beaver and Lawrence, 2; Mercer and Venango, 2; Erie and Crawford, 3; Warren and McKean, 1; Forrest, Elk and Clearfield, 1; Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson, 2; Cambria, 1; Potter and Clinton, 1; Mifflin, 1; Juniata and Snyder, 1; Union and Lycoming, 2; Northumberland, 1; Montour, Columbia and Sullivan, 2; Tioga, 1; Bradford, 2; Wayne, 1; Luzerne, 3; Susquehanna and Wyoming, 2; Monroe and Pike, 1—total, 100.

State Central Committee.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last Democratic State Convention, the following named gentlemen have been appointed to be the State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

CHAIRMAN—Chas. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

Philadelphia—Hon. Richard Vaux, Edward G. Webb, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, Gen. Wm. Reilly, Wm. A. Porter, John C. Kirkpatrick, Eugene Ahern, Wm. Sergeant, John Robbins, Jr., Dr. Edward Morwitz, Geo. Williams, Alex. Brown, Gen. Megee.

Montgomery—Edward Sotterthwaite, Henry W. Bonsall.

Chester and Delaware—Robert E. Monaghan, Joseph R. Morris.

Berks—Dr. C. H. Hunter, E. L. Smith.

Bucks—Robert Tyler, Stokes L. Roberts.

Lancaster and Lebanon—George Sanderson, H. North.

Northumberland and Dauphin—W. B. Sipes, Jas. M. Bay, Richard Haldeman, Jesse C. Horton.

Northampton and Lehigh—John Davis, Jno. W. Hutchison, Mifflin Hannam.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Sam'l McLean, S. S. Dreher, O. H. Mott, W. F. Wood.

Adams and Franklin—Henry Riley, J. W. Douglass.

York—W. H. Welsh, Jacob K. Seidel.

Cumberland and Perry—Thomas M. Biddle, C. J. T. McIntyre.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—H. L. Diffenbach, John W. Maynard, James Degan.

Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. B. Petriken, Gen. Adolphus Patterson.

Columbia, Luzerne, &c.—Asa Brundage.

Bradford, Susquehanna, &c.—D. W. Overton, Gen. John Blanding.

Tioga, Potter, &c.—D. L. Sherwood, Edwin B. Eldred.

Mercer, Venango and Warren—Hon. M. C. Trout, L. T. Parmlee.

Erie and Crawford—Murry Whallon, John P. Davis.

Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Gen. Jonathan Ayres, Gen. Charles Carter, John Graham.

Allegheny—Hon. P. C. Shannon, R. Biddle Roberts, Chas. Barnet, Wm. Black.

Bedford, Somerset, &c.—Hon. W. T. Dougherty, W. J. Bare.

Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—J. Alexander Fulton, W. W. Barr.

Mifflin, Juniata and Union—D. M. Dull, Chas. Merrill.

Fayette and Westmoreland—Hon. John L. Dawson, Col. A. E. Wilson.

Schuylkill—Hon. F. W. Hughes, Benjamin Christ.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.—The Borough election on Friday, passed off without much opposition. The ticket elected is as follows:—

Judge—Thomas L. States.
Inspectors—John Simpson, Wm. K. Rahm.
Assessor—David Black.
Constable—S. S. Smith.
School Directors—Graffus Miller, Alex. Port, Esq., and Wm. P. Orbison, Esq.
Auditor—John W. Mattorn, Esq.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—In the highly classical sheet, the Altoona *Tribune* of May 29th, 1856, we find very complimentary mention of MAX. GREENE, Esq., as "the poet, author and lecturer." How does that contrast with its recent revilings? The explanation may be found in the castigation which that great leviathan, the "dog-chub," received at the hands of the aforesaid "poet and author," upon the occasion of its having calumniated the good people of Tyrone, after eating (and drinking) their Fourth of July dinner. Our piscatorial friends had better be tranquil, whilst they are sheltered under the native author's silent contempt (as per letter in last week's *Globe*); for should he get after them again with his Neptune's trident, they will not know whether they are "fish or fowl."—(*Foul*, we should say, in recollection of that "cat story."

☞ The Altoona *Tribune* don't quote Hudibras. We do. Dog-chub—

"For profound
And solid lying much renowned."

The Temperance Laws.

The following digest of the temperance laws now in force in this State, has been prepared by DAVID BLAIR, Esq., in pursuance of a resolution passed at a late meeting of the "Huntingdon Temperance Alliance." We had prepared an article in addition to what we have already said in relation to the temperance question, but this digest of the laws, and the conclusion at which Mr. BLAIR arrives, would seem to make any further remarks by us unnecessary. We commend it to the careful attention of all parties interested:

In compliance with the resolution of the Temperance Alliance of Huntingdon, the undersigned begs leave to report: That the act of 8th May, 1854, commonly called the *Buckalew* law; the Act of 26th February, 1855, commonly called the Sunday law; and the Act of 31st March, 1856, the present License law, contain nearly the whole Statutory law now in force in Pennsylvania, authorizing, regulating and restraining the use of intoxicating liquors. The last named Act expressly excepts from its repealing clause, the Buckalew law and the Sunday law, and declares they shall be and remain in full force. The Act of 8th May, 1854, is highly penal—the first section declares the wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor or to an insane person for use as a beverage, a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the wilful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid. The next section provides that any member of the family or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor, or any magistrate of the district, or the committee of a habitual drunkard may give notice, verbal or written, to any person making, selling or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them from furnishing such intemperate person with intoxicating drinks; and if within three months after such notice any one to whom the same is given shall furnish or cause to be furnished intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the first section of the Act. The third section is general in its provisions, and makes any and every person responsible civilly for any injury to person or property in consequence of furnishing intoxicating drinks in violation of any existing law, and any and every person aggrieved may recover full damages against the person so furnishing, by an action on the case instituted in the proper Court.

The fourth section prohibits any Judge, Justice or Clergyman from performing the marriage ceremony between parties when either of them is intoxicated, under a penalty of fifty dollars and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

The fifth section prohibits the adulteration and corruption of liquors made or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are rendered noxious and injurious to health, and the sale of such adulterated liquors with knowledge that they are such, under the penalty of $50 for the first and $100 for subsequent offences, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

The sixth section provides that the Court shall allow any person prosecuting an offender to conviction for violation of this law, a sum not exceeding $20 for his expenses and services, to be taxed and paid as part of the costs of the case, such allowance to be in addition to his compensation as a witness in the cause.

The seventh section declares that no suit or action can be maintained for liquors sold in violation of any law of this Commonwealth, and the eighth section authorises the Courts to revoke the license when any person holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or whenever the premises of such person shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons so as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood, upon notice given to the person licensed.

Such are the provisions of the act of 1854. Any town or neighborhood that will enforce this law will become a temperance community in six weeks, for if the sale &c. of intoxicating liquors to minors and persons of intemperate habits is stopped, as it can be by this law, drunkenness is at an end at once.

The first section of the Act of 26th February, 1855, makes it unlawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale house, beer house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keepers, his her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

The second section provides that any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $50—one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to Guardians of the Poor; to be recovered before any Mayor, Alderman, Burgess or Justice of the Peace, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

The third section provides that in addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in any criminal Court of this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

Such are the provisions of this humane law. While it protects the sacred hours of the Sabbath from the contamination of a sinful business, it affords rest to him who sells and him who drinks intoxicating liquors.—The way of the transgressor is hard, and no one more than he needs one day in seven to rest.

The third and last statute referred to is the Act of 31st March, 1856, containing thirty-five sections. We shall only give a summary of the law, without referring in detail to its provisions.

Instead of sales by a not less measure than a quart as authorized in former laws, this law prohibits all sales by less measure than a gallon by venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandise, under a retailer's license, and increases the price of the license to sell by the gallon to double the rate of the Act of 4th May, 1841, and in no case shall such license be less than $50. It also classifies all breweries and distilleries and increases the price of the license for the same, double the rate of the Act of 10th April, 1849, and in no case is such license to be less than $50, nor shall such license authorize sales by them of less than five gallons, except malt and brewed liquors, which may be bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen bottles.

It authorises the Courts of Quarter Sessions to grant Tavern licenses at the first and second sessions in each year upon the proper applications—and provides that objections to such applications for license may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel. The Clerk of Court shall publish three times in two newspapers of the county, the names of all such applicants, their respective residences, and kinds of license. The Petition, as under former laws, must be signed by twelve citizens, certifying to the necessity of the tavern, to the honest and temperate character of the applicant, &c. The ninth section requires that the tavern keeper must have in cities and county towns for the exclusive use of travellers, at least four bed rooms and eight beds, and in any other part of the State at least two bed rooms and four beds for such use. No provision is made for feeding the hungry traveller or his horse—liquor to drink and a bed to lie down on is all the law requires.

The tenth section provides that before any license for the sale of liquors under the provisions of this Act shall be granted, such person applying for the same shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars when the license shall be above the seventh class, and in five hundred dollars for all in and below that class, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of the principal obligor, and a warrant to confess judgment, which bond &c. shall be approved by the said Court and filed in the Clerk's office; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered or conviction had for any violation of the provisions of this act, or any other law for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper county to enter up judgment and institute suit thereon, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had and with the like effect, and with the same costs as now provided by law in the case of forfeited bonds and recognizances in the several counties of this commonwealth. The bond to be given by the keepers of eating houses shall in all cases be in the sum of five hundred dollars.

The fourteenth section provides that no license shall be granted for the keeping of eating houses except when they may be necessary for the accommodation of the public and travellers, and shall only authorize the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors.

By the twenty-eighth section the penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of this law shall be a fine of not less than ten nor more than $100, and upon a second conviction, imprisonment of not less than one nor more than three months; and a forfeiture of his license, and incapacity from receiving another license for five years thereafter.

The twenty-ninth section provides that any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made, before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant. The thirtieth section provides that any person who shall sell spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall, besides his liability in damages under any existing law, be fined five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by any wife, husband, parent, child, relative or guardian of the person so injured, to be levied on the goods &c. of defendant, without exemption. By the thirty-first section the Court is authorised to award to the prosecutor a reasonable part, not exceeding one third of the penalty imposed, on conviction of any offender, and the residue as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds, as aforesaid, shall be paid to the directors of the public schools of the proper district, nor shall this prevent the prosecutor from being a witness in the case.

By the thirty-third section the constables of the boroughs and townships shall make return of the retailers of liquors, and in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of every constable at each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the Judges of all said Courts to see that this return is faithfully made: and if any person shall make known in writing, with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such Constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath to Court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be subject to imprisonment not less than ten nor more than thirty days in the county jail.

The thirty-fourth section makes it a misdemeanor punishable with fine, and for second offence, fine and imprisonment, for any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, to employ or permit any intemperate person in any way to assist in such manufacture or sale.

Such are the provisions and restrictions of the liquor laws of this commonwealth, and such the pains and penalties of their violation. If these laws were observed and enforced, drunkenness would cease in a day.

Hastily and respectfully submitted.

D. BLAIR.

Auspicious Signs.

Notwithstanding the spasmodic efforts of those who live by fanaticism, the general disposition of the country is manifestly one of confidence in the principles and intentions of the new administration. Seldom has an administration commenced its career under more encouraging evidences of public opinion.—And this is the more striking when it is remembered what a whirlwind of political excitement preceded the late presidential election. All the elements of party discord had been let loose, and raged over the Union with almost unprecedented fury. Those who looked at the canvass from abroad, without a thorough acquaintance with our political system and our people, may well have anticipated most wild and fearful consequences, upon which side soever the victory might incline. Yet the moment the contest had ended, the clouds vanished, the sky became serene, and the angry waves were stilled. As the President well said in his Inaugural, "the voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed." The love of our people for their institutions, as well as their habitual regard for law and order, received thus a new and most welcome illustration.

Since the election, everything upon which public opinion could act has exhibited the same tendency of peace. The Executive has been heard through his Inaugural Address, and it has received generous commendation from all parties and all sections. The later proceedings of Congress have manifested no tendencies in the opposite direction, and wherever faction or treason has attempted to sound the old notes of discord, it has scarcely excited any other emotion than those of pity and disgust. The Supreme Judicial Court, moreover, has been heard upon constitutional questions involving inflammatory party principles and prejudices, and its potential judgment is bowed to with general submission. What a beautiful and encouraging practical commentary is all this upon the theory of our government!

If in some other countries of the world there is no change of President except by violence, and the period of office is also a period of revolution, such is not the case among us; and it would be well for all our citizens to appreciate as it deserves their good fortune in living under a government which is always stable, though periodically changing its administrators, and which, however it may be tossed upon the waves of public opinion, yet rides out every storm securely, and is all the stronger because it rests upon popular support. Let any man who feels disposed to quarrel with our political system because, in his view, it is not perfect, inquire of himself where on earth there is a better one, and where, if mad and impious hands should succeed in destroying it, he could take refuge with the full consciousness that he had improved his condition? This single inquiry, in the mind of every thoughtful citizen, ought to put at rest every whispering of discontent as often as it arises, and substitute in its place a spirit of devout thankfulness to Providence for his guidance of our fathers to that construction of government which is one of the marvels of the world, and his great care of their descendants, under whose hands our country has been so largely extended in territory, and become so increased in population, and power, and wealth. Let us hope that the favorable symptoms which now promise so much good to the republic may continue, and that the ordinary avenues of public opinion may no longer blaze with the bale-fires of discontent, and crimination, and disunion!—The spirit of destruction has been rampant in our midst for a long time, making war upon almost everything that was once thought valuable. It has quarrelled with the constitution, with the structure of society, and, sometimes, with the Bible itself. It is quite time for wise, and thoughtful, and discreet men, of all parties, and in every section of the Union, to resist its further ravages, and to unite together in order to give the country a little breathing-time of repose.

LOSING HIS SOUL.—A man well clad, and apparently "well to do," passing along East Broadway yesterday, dropped a pocket-book as plethoric and well to do as himself. A manikin of a fellow, with red cheeks, bright eyes, and toes that could be counted every one, through the worn and tattered shoes, spied the fallen treasure, picked it up, and bounded off with might and main after the unconscious loser.

"Here, sir!—here's your pocket-book!" panted the little fellow. The man stopped, quietly took the book, opened it, rapidly ran over the bills—6s.—10s.—20s.

There was a little silver—dimes, shillings, quarters, and among them a poor, dingy looking penny, just one, sole representative of the whole Lake Superior regions.

It was all right—every bill, atom of silver, even to the dear little penny, was there.

The man seemed to be musing. What would he do? thought the boy; what would he do? thought we. Perhaps he would give him a dollar—certainly a quarter—at least a shilling. May be he would take him into a neighboring shoe store and buy him a substantial pair of boots. That would be better still. At least he would purchase a pair of warm woolen mittens—nice red and white mittens—for the little man who looked up so earnestly and honestly into his face. Slowly he fingered the change in his pocket-book. He takes out a coin deliberately, and with a generous smile places in the open palm of the lad a *whole cent.*

Frightful Railroad Accident.

A Train Plunged into a River—Sixty or Eighty Persons Killed.

TORONTO, March 12.—The train which left this city this afternoon for Hamilton, ran off the bridge over the Des Jardins Canal, above Hamilton, precipitating the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars into the water. The locomotive and baggage car passed over the bridge in safety, but the two rear cars, containing 120 passengers, fell through. Between 60 and 80 passengers are supposed to have been killed on the spot. Among the killed are:

Samuel Zimmerman, the well known banker and contractor. He was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Street, a millionaire of Niagara Falls, together with his sister and mother-in-law.

Thomas C. Macklam is also reported as killed.

The passengers who escaped death are all more or less mangled, and most are injured beyond all hopes of recovery. The doctors are leaving Toronto and Hamilton to render services to the wounded. There are several Americans among the wounded.

The bridge is partially broken down. The cars fell one on top of the other a distance of forty feet.

The excitement caused by this terrible catastrophe is beyond precedent.

The Parliament adjourned immediately on learning the tidings. Nothing that has heretofore occurred in the vicinity has created such profound grief.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TORONTO, March 13.—We learn the following particulars of the railroad accident at Hamilton, C. W., from a gentleman who left the scene of disaster this morning. The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, which is elevated some sixty feet above water. The bridge swings, and it is supposed that the train which passed for the east a short time before, had sunk the bridge so much that the locomotive of this train was obstructed by the abutment to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up and thrown into the canal.

The train was the local accommodation from Toronto to Hamilton, and left Toronto at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The number of passengers, was estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, of whom *only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have died.* The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep, and nearly all those not immediately killed were drowned.

The engine and tender, with the engineer and fireman, were pitched headlong into the canal, and buried fifteen feet below the surface. The baggage car and two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged.

When our informant arrived this morning the parties were still busy in extricating the bodies from the wreck. In an outhouse adjoining the station house at Hamilton, about fifty or sixty corpses of men, women and children were lying on one floor. No inquiry into the cause of the accident had been held.

Most of the passengers were from Hamilton, Toronto, and the adjoining towns.—Samuel Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls, Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Vice President of the road, and Captain Twokey, a popular commander on Lake Ontario, are among the victims. Only one of the lady passengers was saved, and she was much cut and bruised. A German lad in the hind car, seeing the conductor hastily retreating to the back door, took alarm and followed him, and he, the conductor and three others were the only ones who escaped with trifling injuries.

Failure of the Bank of New Castle.

This institution went by the board on Friday. The following account of the failure, we clip from the Chronicle:—

A GRAND SWINDLE—FAILURE OF THE BANK OF NEW CASTLE, PA.,—CASHIER ABSCONDED WITH $50,000.—Our community was startled on Saturday morning by the ratification of the rumor which prevailed of the actual failure of this institution. Rumors effecting the credit of the bank have been afloat for some time, but they were thought to be groundless. It appears, however, that the half was not known. The affairs of the bank are rotten to the very core, and although the Directors are men of integrity, they have themselves been most shamefully duped, and have allowed the community to be swindled by their unprincipled cashier.

On Friday morning the bank had just $4, in coin, to redeem its outstanding circulation which amounts to over $100,000.

The Cashier, John M. Wagonseller, is a defaulter to the amount of $50,000, and left on Thursday morning for parts unknown.—He is reported to have been a fast liver, of loose and expensive habits, and deeply involved in eastern speculations. Large sums, we are credibly informed, have been recklessly loaned to corporations, the great amount of which will be a total loss to the bank; among others, $20,000 to the worthless Gramercey Bank, Indiana. The causes of the failure are similar to those of the Lancaster Bank, and occurring just now, when money is in such urgent demand, will tend still further to increase distrust and uneasiness in the money market.

The affairs of this concern must have been managed with the most criminal carelessness, and our community will wait with considerable interest for further disclosures to reveal the facts of this deep laid bank swindle!

The Voice of Lycoming!

The Democracy of Lycoming county met in Williamsport, immediately after the nomination of their fellow-citizen, Gen. Packer, and after several able speeches, the following resolutions were passed amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Every part of the old Court House was filled with the friends of General Packer, irrespective of party, some of them travelling miles on foot, in order to be present, and the meeting passed off amid the greatest excitement.

Resolved, That the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in nominating our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. William F. Packer, for Governor of this Commonwealth, has justly and truly reflected public sentiment, and honestly discharged the delicate duty assigned it, and merits, and will receive the approbation of the party and the people of the State.

Resolved, That we, the immediate neighbors of Gen. Packer, make haste to bear testimony to his unimpeachable private character; to his political consistency and fidelity; to his great experience in public affairs; to his unbending integrity, and to his eminent qualifications and fitness for the office for which he has been so triumphantly nominated.

Resolved, That while we admit the merits and the claims of his distinguished competitors, and hope for an opportunity to do them, in turn, honor, we nevertheless think that the crisis demanded the nomination of Gen. Packer, and that he only could at the present time, under existing circumstances, commanded the united support of the whole party and insure success.

Resolved, That with Gen. Packer as our leader, the north will not only stem, but will roll back the tide of Black Republicanism, which fanaticism and demagogueism have been busy to direct against it; and that the approaching election will show that the empire of reason, under the influence of the "sober second thought," has re-asserted its dominion over passion and prejudice.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nimrod Strickland, for Canal Commissioner, meets our entire and cordial approbation, and that he will receive in the north the full party vote.

Resolved, That the re-nomination of Judge Lewis for the Supreme Bench was not only an act in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party but was a well merited compliment to his commanding ability and legal acumen.

Resolved, That we congratulate President James Buchanan, upon his happy selection of counsellors, (so far as the public have knowledge of them,) and hereby reiterate our confirmed and expressed opinion, that the Union will realize in the Pennsylvania President a wise, prudent, conservative, and successful Executive, disposed to do equal and exact justice to all sections of the country.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be a total eclipse of the sun this evening. It will take place about or a little before sunset, and therefore will be visible only two or three minutes.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

HARRISBURG, March 23, '57.

DEAR GLOBE:—It does one glad to write a letter with the assurance that the ghosts of your ideas will not return from the hands of the printer to accuse you of conniving at their murder. And such is the pleasant conviction I have whilst dipping pen in ink to trace these hasty paragraphs. I have just been turning over the pages of a scrap-book containing the several epistles you have been pleased to publish for me during the past and present year; and in some five columns of clear and elegant typography, there is but a single error—and that in no wise mars the meaning.

The weather with us is still in a condition fruitfully suggestive of barometric observations. Yesterday was serene and crystalline, such as is aptly described in a verse of Bryant's poem on March:

"Through thy reign of shine and storm,
Smiles many a long bright sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May."

To-day is lowering and gloomy, as though the pitying angels were about to weep over the "fantastic tricks" of little-minded men—over such deeds as I have just had a narration of, and one incident of which is here related to you in turn:

Not many years ago, a learned and excellent clergyman came from Scotland to settle in a town of New Jersey, but subsequently removed to an interior village of Pennsylvania, where he now resides, leading an unblemished life devoted to his pastoral charge. But unfortunately for his peace and the good of community, this worthy man has had meted out to him the proverbial preacher's curse of a bad son. In vagrancy, vice and idleness have passed the first years of this graceless offspring. At one time, as all the villagers well know, being drunk and denied money, he assaulted his old father, beat and bruised him, and would doubtless have ended his fiendish work by knocking out his brains, had not a constable come to the rescue. The blood-stains yet mark the bannisters and door-way of the parent's dwelling; while the son is at this day endeavoring to figure as editor of a country paper in Pennsylvania—I will not say where (at present) further than that the name of the county in which his sheet is printed has of late years been darkly dyed in the calendar of crime; and the very village, whose citizens he disgusts and disgraces, has within a few months been the theatre of an atrocious murder. And who can wonder at it, that theft and blood-shed should be rife where there are such "blind leaders of the blind."

Governor GEARY of Kanzas was in our city, last week, *en route* to Washington. He is the same affable gentleman as of yore, with perhaps a dash of increased cordiality and frankness of manner, caught from the free air and boundless prairies of the West.—Whether he is to return in an official capacity, will probably have been determined by your day of publication. It would certainly be politic and wise on the part of the administration, to re-appoint him, should he consent to go back, inasmuch as ten years spent in the backwoods, have well qualified him for the arduous responsibilities devolving upon a Territorial Governor. It is not best to commission men to such offices, who are inexperienced in the perils of Western life, and ignorant of the peculiarities of Western character.

As evidence of how fast the "shriekers" are, in making capital of nothing, it is worth mentioning, that the New York *Tribune* published a telegraphic dispatch, announcing the arrival of Mr. Geary in Washington, the acceptance of his resignation, and the appointment of a salve-holder as his successor, whilst the Governor and your obedient, were tranquilly smoking our *meerschaum* together in Harrisburg. Vot a beeples!

I perceive by your other county papers, that the agglomerates are anxious to have Dr. WINTRODE explain why he was absent from the election of State Treasurer. The Hollidaysburg *Register* insinuates that he was slightly "lubricated." It is due his constituents, certainly, that the Doctor should explain, and I trust he will—with a vengeance. As to the charge of corruption—do not believe a word of it. HARRY MAGRAW is incapable of resorting to such means. One of the absentees, Dr. JOHN WRIGHT, of Dauphin, is an old and cherished friend of mine. We were school-fellows, and he was then noted for strict integrity; and to-day, no one in his own county, would have the audacity to question his position as a high-toned gentleman.

Harrisburg is now without a theatre. The excellent stock company from Walnut street, Philadelphia, who have been playing here during the engagement of the Ravels on their own boards, left our town on Saturday night. With a permanent population, rising fifteen thousand, and numerous visitors during the session, Harrisburg will doubtless, ere long, regularly sustain a theatrical company of its own.

There was a largely attended Sunday School anniversary here, two evenings of last week; a good affair in its way, with some fine music and passable declamation: but in speaking (if it be not immodest to say it,) there was nothing quite so good as can be done by my little pupil GEORGE PLUMMER—as Harrisburg will probably acknowledge when free enough of scarlet fever to make it safe for him to come here.

Pennsylvania Magazine (of course something is expected to be said of that,) is flourishing and healthy—thank you. Since my last, several distinguished names have been added to the list of contributors; among others, Judges CONRAD and LEWIS and HON. HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia; JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon; Hon. Speakers TAGGART and GETZ; and his Excellency Gov. POLLOCK. The Governor proves a most efficient agent. He has a prospectus in the Executive Chamber, headed with his own name and that of Secretary CURTIN, which he invites visitors to subscribe duly. This is one feature, at least, in his administration which "I have no hesitation in saying," has my cordial support. Respectfully,

MAX. GREENE.

SPRUCE CREEK, March 20, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—Having noticed that you take a deal of interest in the cause of Temperance, and having a few moments leisure, I thought it could not be employed much better than in writing an appeal to the Youth of our Land.

DEAR YOUTHS!—Be persuaded to strict temperance, by a consideration of its happy influence on the health and vigor of both mind and body. The most eminent Physicians bear uniform testimony to this propitious effect of entire abstinence. And the spirit of inspiration has recorded, "He that striveth for the mastery, is temperate in all things." Many striking examples might be adduced. The mother of Samson, that prodigy of human strength, was instructed by an angel of God, to preserve him from the slightest touch of "wine or strong drink, or any unclean thing." And Luther, who burst the chains of half Europe, was as remarkable for temperance, as for great bodily and intellectual vigor. Sir Isaac Newton also, while composing his Treatise on Light, a work requiring the greatest clearness of intellect, abstained not only from spirits, but from all stimulating food. The immortal Edwards, too, repeatedly records his own experience of the happy effect of strict temperance, both on mind and body. But not to multiply instances, let any youth oppressed with heaviness of brain, or dullness of intellect, thoroughly try the experiment of temperance in all things, united with great activity, and he will, himself, be surprised at the happy effect. The youth who comes up to the resolution of entire abstinence forever, and persuades others so to do, gives evidence of moral courage—gives evidence that he has the power of self-denial—gives evidence of an intellect and moral sense predominating over appetite, and selfishness, and the laugh of fools; and, such is the youth whom a virtuous and intelligent community will delight to honor.

OLD JERRY OF SPRUCE CREEK.

☞Laid over—Our item column.

LOST—On Tuesday evening, 17th inst., between the residences of Mrs. HANNEGER and Gen. WILSON, a black lace veil, with a broad border. The finder will please leave it at the residence of Mrs. H., or at the Post Office.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our German population are putting up a number of comfortable dwellings on the back streets. It takes the Germans to pile up the "rocks."

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the school at Stonerstown, under the charge of Mr. JAMES J. FEAY, we learn, came off in fine style, and gave the utmost satisfaction to parents and the public generally. This school has been much advanced under the teaching of Mr. Feay, and we are assured that the effect of this, his first exhibition of a school under his charge in that locality, will be highly beneficial, as it will beget a spirit of rivalry among the surrounding teachers.—We are pleased with the success of our young friend.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Alps, at Boston—Defeat of the Palmerston Cabinet in the House of Commons—Progress of the Chinese War—Treaty between England and Persia signed.

BOSTON, March 20.

The Cunrad screw steamship Alps, from Liverpool at 5 P. M., on the 4th instant, arrived here en route for New York at 8:15 this morning. Her advices are four days later than those recived by the America.

The Alps brings no mail, but full files of papers for the Press, which were dispatched South by the morning train, due in New York about five o'clock this afternoon.

The Steamship Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 2nd instant, and the steamship City of Baltimore on the 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday, the 3rd inst., the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton.

The vote stood 263 for the motion, and 247 against it. It was not thought, however, that Lord Palmerston would resign or dissolve Parliament at present.

Sir J. T. Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, has been appointed British Minister to the King of Hanover.

The Paris *Journal* says: "We learn by the latest news from China, under date 15th December, that the Court of Pekin has published a decree, prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writes on Monday evening:

The basis of a treaty between Persia and England are not yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been, or will be made at Teheran, by the friendly powers, until the basis of the treaty are signed.

Hong Kong dates, by the Oriental mail, are to the 15th of January. There appears to have been no further operations against Canton. Depatches from Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour give accounts of the attempt made to re-take Teatotum Fort, and of an attack upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks.

The attack was well concerted, and made at low water, when the large men-of-war could not safely manœuvre, but it was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to abandon his post at the Dutch Folley and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his position at the forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected at Singapore.

The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thistle are communicated in these despatches. On the 12th of January the whole of the suburbs west of Canton were burnt by the British forces.

A large fire had also taken place inside the city. The Mandarines have issued in various districts the most blood-thirsty edicts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assasinations or incendiarism in Hong Kong.

All the Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners, and return to their homes; and so powerful is the mandarin system, that disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. The consequence is, that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving.

PARIS, Tuesday afternoon, March 3.—The Treaty with Persia was signed here to-day.

The London *Times* says war between England and Spain is inevitable.

The Spanish Ministry have addressed a note to the Representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico. The expedition to concentrate at Havana will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language and religion, but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

Latest.

A letter from Paris says that the Neufchatel affair is not improving, and from what we can learn all the parties concerned are in a very bad humor with each other.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot but feel mortified at being duped by the King of Prussia.

A Hamburg letter of Saturday, Feb. 28, says:

"Merchants here have received private news from Hong Kong and Singapore, by the overland mail, of a most alarming description. The bombardment and conflagration of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese populace were begining to show a courage quite unwonted, and from which danger is to be apprehended.

The movement was not confined to Canton alone, but had become visible at Singapore. The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to arm themselves against attacks in the streets from the infuriated Chinese, who were joined by the Malays.

The Hamburger *Bonsenhalle* states positively that it has received advices from Hong Kong, to 2 o'clock P. M., of the 15th of January per steamer Maria.

The fire produced in the outskirts of Canton by the British Bombardment, had extended itself to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame.

VALUE OF TIME.—The Roman Emperor when he said, "I have lost a day;" uttered a sadder truth than if he had exclaimed, "I have lost a kingdom."

Napoleon said that the reason why he beat the Austrians was, that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs, and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian head quarters, with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into the snare, and for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moments, and while amusing the enemy with mock negotiations, rearranged his line of battle, changed front, and, in a few minutes, was ready to renounce the farce discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result.

The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Crises come—the seizing of which is victory, the neglect of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies on the wings of time, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daugurreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Coats' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, March 23.—Cloverseed comes in slowly, and sells at $9@9,75 ₱ 64 lbs., as in quality.

The Flour market continues excessively dull, and only 5@6000 bbls. have been disposed of at $6 ₱ bbl. for superfine, at which rate it is freely offered, and $6,15@6,25 for extra. The market is nearly bare of Rye Flour, and it is wanted at $4. Condemned is held at $3,25 ₱ bbl., without buyers.

Wheat is dull, and prices favor buyers. 1500 bu. sold at 143@145c. ₱ bu. for prime Penna. red, and 155@161c. for white. Rye commands 82c. Corn is dull. 3000 bu. new yellow, afloat, sold at 65c. Oats have advanced to 45c. ₱ bushel.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. DAVID P. GWIN and Miss LOU CUNNINGHAM, both of this borough.

The kind and generous groom, and his handsome bride, will accept the best wishes of the printers for their present and future happiness.

On the 16th inst., at Allaquippa, by Rev. John Elliott, Col. W. H. WILEY, of Lancaster City, and Miss HANNAH J. KELL, of Allaquippa, formerly of McVeytown, Pa.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Huntingdon, their Petitions for License to keep Inns or Taverns, and Eating Houses, and that said Petitions will be presented to said Court, on Saturday, the 18th day of April next, to wit:

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Andrew Johnston, Huntingdon Borough.
William B. Zeigler, " "
John S. Miller, " "
Nathaniel Williams, " "
Henry Cornpropst, " "
Andrew Mœbus, " "
Isaac Hill, Henderson township.
James K. Hampson, Brady township.
John Montgomery, " "
Samuel G. Simpson, " "
Henry Helfright, Petersburg Borough.
Edwin J. Neff, " "
James A. Bell, West township.
George Randolph, Barree township.
James Fleming, " "
Robert Stewart, Jackson township.
Samuel Steffy, " "
James Edwards, Tod township.
James Dunn, " "
Ezekiel White, " "
John Megahan, Penn township.
William Templeton, Orbisonia Borough.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark township.
Martha McMurtrie, Green Tree, West township.
Joseph Morrison, Tod township.
Abraham Lewis, Mant Union, Shirley township.
R. F. Haslett, Morris township.

EATING HOUSES.

Henry Africa, Huntingdon Borough.
George Thomas, " "
John H. Holms, Alexandria Borough.
Christian Lutz, Shirleysburg Borough.
Rudolph Neff, Petersburg Borough.
John Donaldson, Union township.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1857.

NEW WALL PAPER Warehouse, BURTON & LANING, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth, Phila.

Where may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.

Country purchasers may here be accommodated, without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.

BURTON & LANING,
124 Arch Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1857-3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. F., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Monday the 13th day of April*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following tract of land, situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by S. Harris, and Trexlers on the west, Solomon Fink, on the east, containing 30 acres more or less, with about 20 acres cleared, having a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John E. Isenberg.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to a story and a half plank store house, situate on the Broad Top Rail Road at Coffee Run. Also, all the defendants right and interest in a two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground, situate at Coffee Run Station, on the Broad Top Mountain Rail Road. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David H. Foster and James Gillam.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, known as the Cornelius tract, containing 395 acres, 5 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

Also—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, now (dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 peaches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Bank, tract of John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in a tract of land lying in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, containing sixty acres, more or less, bounded by land of Jamison Kelly on the north. WM. Welch on the east, Robert Clymans on the west, with 30 acres cleared and under fence, balance timber land. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Walker.

ALSO—All the defendant's right and interest in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by land of David Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendants, and each of them, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, be the same more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story log house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, Henry S. Greene, Geo. W. Horton, and others, and known as the Samuel Diggens property. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter F. Stout, Elizabeth W. Stout, his wife, Samuel B. Johnston, Isaac Lloyd and Charles B. Cummings.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Wm. Black, John Shore and Andrew Loff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, thence by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L., No. 2, pages 393, 4, 5, &c., containing 1052 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

Also—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by David Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parks; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey Belt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 589 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

Also—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and David Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheny, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

Also—The interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to the one undivided eighth interest of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, this county, known as the "Houck Coal Bank Tract," bounded by lands of George W. Speer and others, on the east; land claimed by McCanles & Co., on the south, west and north, and containing in the whole 162 acres, 73 perches and allowance.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm. B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J., No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook; land claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, containing in the whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to *John Dougherty and George W. Speer*, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—A tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powell, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house, a barn and other improvements, about 100 acres of it cleared.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres and 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the William Houck coal bank tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of defendant in and to the land of Michael J. Martin, and of Joseph S. Martin, dec'd. which he is entitled to under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and George W. Speer, as recorded in Huntingdon county or otherwise.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's interest and right to mine, take and carry away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey Mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum, in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Peightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of Henry Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Sam'l Harris, John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—The iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris and Hoovers', containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Solomon Rough in said township, bounded by lands of Peightal, Widow Fink, D. & B. Grove, and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Harris in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 207 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of John Lee in said township, bounded by lands of J. & A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & J. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazer Lloyd's heirs, and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Philip Garner in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain land, containing about 48 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob F. Hoover, Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jonas Buchwalter in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 150 acres.

Also—The iron ore land of *Catharine Zeke in Walker* township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts and Jonas Buchwalter, containg about 47 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, Jas. Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Isaac Kurtz in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs and James Moore, containing about 200 acres.

Also—The iron ore on the land of Eleazer Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grafius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Joseph Norris in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—The iron ore on the 75 acre field opposite Bowers' residence, on south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township, on the farm now occupied by him or occupied by him on the 8th of June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's fossil ore bank is—thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—The iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler Bank, and the base of Tussey's Mountain.

Also—The iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner and Bowers, John Geisinger and mountain lands, containing about 288 acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about — acres.

Also—The iron ore on land of Jacob Summers in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, jr., David Summers & Savage, containing about 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—All that certain two-story plank dwelling house, being twenty-two feet in front on Washington Street, and extending back twenty-four feet, erected on a half lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northerly side of Washington street, in said borough, fifty feet, and extending back along Saint Clair street, toward Mifflin street, one hundred feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Hazzard.

ALSO—A tract of land in Brady township, this county, adjoining lands of James Ross, Wm. Borin's heirs, James Heron and others, containing 107½ acres and allowance, more or less, having thereon erected a good dwelling house, barn, saw-mill, chopping mill, distillery and other improvements, and about 40 acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. P. Owens.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Penn township, this county, bounded by Isaac Peightal on the west, Jacob Fink on the east, containing one acre, more or less, with a two-story log dwelling house and a small stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Barrick.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged.

☞Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

ESTATE OF SAM'L SHADLE, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL SHADLE, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. METZ, Administrator.

March 18, 1857.

$15,000 Wanted on Loan, on unincumbered Real Estate security, at 12 per cent. per annum. Two per cent. paid in advance, and 10 per cent. at the end of the year. Enquire of

D. BLAIR.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1857-1m.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

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Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

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B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the public to call and examine his new and large assortment, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."☜

March 18, 1857-3m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, March 2, 1857, two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	1.55
M'Connellstown	"	8.15	"	1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.25	"	1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.35	"	1.20
Coffee Run	"	8.45	"	1.10
Rough & Ready	"	8.55	"	1.00
Fishers' Summit	"	9.05	"	12.50
Saxton	"	9.20	"	12.35
Riddlesburg	"	9.30	"	12.25
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.15

SECOND TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive	7.50
M'Connellstown	"	4.15	"	7.35
Pleasant Grove	"	4.25	"	7.25
Marklesburg	"	4.35	"	7.15
Coffee Run	"	4.45	"	7.05
Rough & Ready	"	4.55	"	6.55
Fishers' Summit	"	5.05	"	6.45
Saxton	"	5.20	"	6.30
Riddlesburg	"	5.30	"	6.20
Hopewell	Arrive	5.40	Leave	6.10

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.32 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 5.15 P. M., and stay all night at Huntingdon.

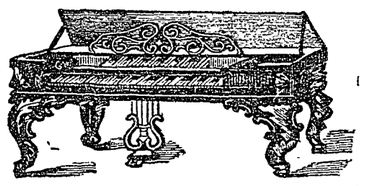
Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.31 P. M., and leave at 4 P. M., for Hopewell and Bedford. Trains connect at Hopewell with Four Horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1857.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! Awarded to C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



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He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premium at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
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☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

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February 4, 1857-3m

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $3 00; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $3 50; Half calf, marble edges, $3; Gilt Edges, $3 50.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812-14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. *Embracing curious and interesting* details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvellous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink *portraits of over Two Hundred* celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Soldiers, Poets, Wits, Enthusiasts, Physicians, Lawyers, Politicians, Diplomatists, &c.—all described from personal acquaintance or observation. For sale by

GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, No. 25 Park Row, N. Y.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

JAMES BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL WORKS.—THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational system of English Grammer, designed to teach the process of *Analyzing* the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District in Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWNS' GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and the only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37½ cts.

For sale by Peter Griffee, 118 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 18, 1857.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges.

JACOB MILLER.
Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to S. & W. Foster, by note or book account, will please call soon and settle the same, and save time and costs.

STEWARD FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Manor Hill, Feb. 4, 1857.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!

The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate.

December 3, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest *assortment in town, and at prices that can't be* beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS. MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass. —*a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address,

A. L. BALDWIN,
Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co, 335 Broadway, New York.
December 24, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the Rev. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE.—A BOOK THAT IS REALLY ALL LIFE.—EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.—LIVING NATURE IN ALL ITS FORMS.

The only book of its kind ever published, which gives Pictorial Representations and Popular Descriptions of the History, Habits and modes of life of all the classes of living beings on the earth, in the ocean and in the air. Uniform retail price,

In One Quarto Volume 1350 Illustrations, Muslin Gilt Back and Center, $3,00. The same—Marble Edge, Embossed Morocco, Gilt Back and Center, $3,00. The same—Extra Red Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edges and Full Gilt Sides, $5,00.

Books upon almost every other subject have been circulated among the people, except those relating to the very interesting and important one of Natural History. The books which have heretofore been published on this subject, have been adapted to mere children, or to those who made it a thorough study. Hence, very few of the millions of readers in this country have, within their reach, anything satisfactory upon this subject. This indicates a great and an obvious want, as no subject is more intensely interesting, and none more improving, than that of the living beings that people the globe. This want we are confident we fully meet, in the work we here offer to the public.

☞This Book is not for sale in Bookstores, but can be ordered from us direct, or obtained from our Canvassing Agents.

Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York, and for sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
Mill Creek, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.
Feb. 11, 1857.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Merino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

MURPHY & KOONS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, No. 47 North Wharves, (below Race Street,) Philadelphia.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of FISH, CHEESE and PROVISIONS, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest possible rates.

☞Orders promptly attended to. [Feb. 18, '57-3m.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Umbrella and PARASOL MANUFACTURER, No. 2 North Fourth Street, N. W. Corner of Market, Philadelphia. Has now on hand an extensive assortment of the newest and most desirable kinds, including many NEW STYLES not heretofore to be had in this market. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

March 4, 1857-3m.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of those rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do,	1 50
Gold Bracelets	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN. have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.

Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

ESTATE OF PAUL ORLADY, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Paul Orlady, late of Brady township, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities.

N. C. DECKER, Huntingdon, Pa.
February 4, 1857.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon. Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this GREAT MAN. He was the intimate personal FRIEND OF WASHINGTON, and by many considered his equal.

This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who revers the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of BURR is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street,
January 7, 1857-1m. Philadelphia.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.

January 14, 1857.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

40 BUSHELS CLOVERSEED just received and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

Huntingdon, February 11, 1857.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MOLASSES.—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Huntor Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

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